

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.]

SATURDAY, 4 MAY, 1833.

[NO. 2238.]

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Naval Cooperage, on Wednesday, the 8th Instant, at 12 o'clock, Sundry unserviceable Victualling Stores, landed from His Majesty's Ships Melville and Curacoa.

THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO. Naval Victualling Agents.

BOMBAY, 3D MAY, 1833.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

NOTICE.

THE Public is Cautioned not to purchase a certificate for one whole share of admission to the first BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY on the life of the Robert George King of the 3d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and also one quarter share in the same Society on the life of the late Dr. Andrew Murray of the Bombay European Regiment, both in favor of the undersigned, as the said certificates were put into the hands of Bapoo Ragoonath Josey, Son of Dr. Ragoonath Josey, for the special purpose of being negotiated as commercial securities, and the said Bapoo Ragoonath Josey having procured the indorsement of the undersigned under a false pretence—Notice has been served upon Messrs. William Nicol and Co., the Secretaries to the First Bombay Laudable Society, not to pay any amount due upon the Share and Quarter Share on the lives before mentioned without my sanction.

H. L. GUILLEMAND.

Bombay, 3d May, 1833.

THE Acting Paymaster of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed Tenders till the 15th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills, amount (277) two hundred and seventy seven pounds, to be drawn upon Messrs. Hopkinson Barton and Knyvett, at 30 day's sight.

The Bidding to be made in Poona Rupees, and in sums not less than fifty pounds.

Kirkee, 4th May, 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 8th Instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, a variety of useful articles, comprizing

Japanned Tea Trays, Buggy, Hunting and Riding Whips, White Hats, Macassar Oil, Blazets, Cutlery, &c. &c. also the following new Books without reserve:—Constable's Miscellany, 74 Vols.—Modern Autobiography of celebrated Characters, 33 Vols.—Sundry odd Volumes of Constable's Miscellany—The Literary Rambler, Sundry Nos. of Marshal Ney's Trial—The Story Teller, by John Shipp—The

SALE by Public Auction, on Monday, the 13th Instant. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the Choice and Elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Porcelain, Carriages and Horses, the property of Charles A. West Esq. breaking up his Establishment; at his Residence at Mazagon, immediately opposite to the Mount.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and the property to be on view from Friday the 10th Proximo, when Catalogues may be had.

This very superior assortment of Articles, to which Frith, Bomanjee and Co. invite public attention, comprizes handsome Silver Spoons, Forks, Desert Knives and Forks, and other Table requisites; splendid Plated Epergne and Plated Dish Covers, (quite new) rich Damask Table Linen, handsome Porcelain Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Desert services, Table Shades, Cruet, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, six Light Lustres, elegant Four Light Grecian Lamp with Argand burners, Wall-shades, Vase Lamps, Rich Crimson Damask Ottoman, with Couches and Foot Stools "en suite," Dining, Card and Pembroke Tables, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, a Grand Piano Forte by "Stoddart," made expressly for this Country, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, two neat Palanquins.

A Handsome London built Barouche, and a pair of powerful well matched Candahar Horses, a Shigrampo with a pair of handsome Arab Horses; a single Horse Ditto, with Horse and Harness; an excellent Stanhope and Harness by Walter and Whitehurst, and a handsome Buggy Horse, 14½ hands high and six years old; and, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a temporary Bungalow erected in the Compound.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 6th Instant, at their Rooms, the following Articles belonging to the Estate of the late Captain WEBSTER, vizt. A silver Chronometer by Barrands, a Sextant by Gilbert, a Quadrant, several Charts &c. Cotton Velvet, Black Round Hats, Cheeroots, and a small quantity of Foolscap and letter paper.

Also,

A few articles belonging to the Estate of the late M. ROUX.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all ZOROASTRIANS, that a Goojrathee Catechism adapted to the capacity of young Children, has been just published at the Bombay Hukaru Press, and is now on sale, which is divided into two Parts. It is entitled "RAHNUMAYA MUJDIASNEE" (i. e. a Guide to the Mujdiasnians) The first part treats of the knowledge of God, His Prophets, His Laws, and His Commands, the second, contains a variety of useful admonitions to young Children. The price per copy is one rupee, ready cash." Application to be made at the Bombay Courier.

Bombay, 26th April, 1833.

वे य वा नी के

शरवे-नरयोशतीमिने-भणर-हीमांथी
आपीमेयने-श्री-मुमभजनां-हृदय-तथा
वरतमाननां-कापापानां-भो-भययोने-वाश
ने-नवाभ-शवास-नी-मे-नां-धली-आशरे
५० शरानी-योपडी-नां-मे-देहनुं-माये-म
दीअशनी-धआने-मा-दीअशनी-मिने-
राहानी-भतावनां-देवे-नां-मि-तधआर-
म-धके-मने-ने-योपडी-नां-लाग-जे-श्रीधकि
ने-मे-धे-लाग-पेदे-यो-मिदने-तथा-पेठम
अरने-पीकाने-तथा-हीन-नरयोशती-नी
शेकम-परम-ऐ-कुलीआत-पर-ने-ने-नथा
लाग-पीअ-म-मे-म-ऐ-म-श्री-मि-मि-
ने-मने-हे-नी-लाव-दे-योपडी-१-मने-
३१) इरावे-मि-ने-शर-मि-ने-मे-मने-
श्री-मुमभज-हृदय-तथा-मोरीअर-म
रीशमोधी-हृपी-म-१-रो-मो-मो-मो-मो-
मानी-मी-म-२५-मी-म-परे-१८३३

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833. A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADA and MUNCHERJEE PESTON- 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY SECOND MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices:—

Whole Tickets, at.....Rs. 105 each.
Half...Ditto... " 52 2 qr.
Quarter Ditto. " 26 2 qr.

TERMS, CASH.

The Drawing will take place on the 8th Inst.

Bombay, 2d May, 1833.

TO be sold without Reserve by Auction, and for the convenience of the purchasers on Sunday, the 12th Instant, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. a small Garden containing all sorts of Fruit Trees, with a Bungalow fit for a family Residence or as a pleasure house, situated at TANNAH, in Punch Pacaree, near the Village COLAMBAR, called Deezeechy Warrah, belonging to Mr. Nicholas de Vida.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. 100 Hhds. of Bass and Co's. Pale Ale, October Brewing, just landed from the Caledonia; likewise daily expected per Ship Gipsey from Liverpool, 100 Hhds. of Hodgson, and Co's. Pale Ale, and 150 Hhds. of Allsop and Son's Pale Ale of October Brewing. Parties or Regimental Messes requiring the same, are requested to make early application, which will be promptly attended to.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, Bottled in December last, for sale in lots of not less than 6 Dozen each, at Rupees six per Dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of DIROM CARTER & Co. "Old Tom" in 2 dozen Cases, at Rupees 25 per dozen.

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

NOTICE to Regimental Messes. A supply of HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, October Brewing, is expected shortly by the Cambrian, Capt. BLYTH. Orders for the same with reference for payment in Bombay, at Rs. 110 per Hhd. will be promptly attended to by CURSETJEE COWASJEE at his office in Dady's Buildings.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines, viz.

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Ditto.....do. in quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.

Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.

Ditto.....do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.

Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.

London Particular Madeira in Pipes. "Destourmel Cos Medoc first Claret," landed from the Albion, in cases of one and three dozens each, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. superior Phelan's highly flavoured Claret, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.

The above Work has been printed on both English Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.

TO be let—A commodious upper roomed HOUSE, in Hummum Street, No. 10, lately vacated by Messrs. FERGUSON TURNER AND CO.—Apply to SHAPORJEE SORABJEE, opposite to Messrs. Robert Taylor and Co's.

Bombay, 2d May, 1833.

TO be let—A commodious House with Godowns and Stable, in Hummum Street, now occupied by ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. To be entered on the 1st June next. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY Gundy, at Dadabhoj Cowasjee Sons in Meadow Street.

TO BE LET—The lower roomed House, situated on the Breach road called Devon Cottage. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MOODY, in Moody Street, within the Fort.

NOTICE.—HOARE, HIBBERT and Co's. Beer, bottled here in November and December last, for Sale at 6 Rupees per dozen, in quantities of not less than 6 dozens.

Alsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale in Hhds. Price 100 Rupees.

Terms Cash; and parties at Outstations to apply through their agents in Bombay.

Apply at the Godowns of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, Bombay, 4th May, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price—one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, from The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship HINDOOSTAN, of 362 Tons, JOHN PATTISON, Commander; will leave this with all dispatch.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 4th May, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY TO LINTIN,

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. THOMAS WILLS, to Sail about the 15th Instant—Apply to Messrs. HORMASJEE BHICCAJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 2d May, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23d April, 1833.

No. 195.—The leave of absence to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Captain B. Kingston of the 17th regiment native infantry, under date the 1st May 1832, and extended on the 30th October following, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 25th April, 1833.

No. 196.—Lieutenant J. Kilner of the engineer corps, is permitted to proceed to Aurangabad, on urgent private affairs, for a period of one month, from the 1st proximo.

No. 197.—Major A. Duffin of the 7th regiment Bengal light cavalry, is allowed an extension of leave for seven months, from the 5th of July next to the 5th February 1834, to enable him to proceed to Singapore and China, for the benefit of his health.

No. 198.—Captain W. Spratt of the 4th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for benefit of his health.

No. 199.—Captain H. Pelham of the 10th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th April, 1833.

No. 200.—Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay of the 4th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 22nd instant to the 22nd proximo, to proceed to Cannanore, on urgent private affairs.

No. 201.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—

Lieutenant W. Chambers of the 13th regiment native infantry, to act as line adjutant at Dapoolie, during the absence of Lieutenant Del'Hoste, on leave.

Ensign F. C. Wells of the 15th regiment native infantry, to perform the duties of Mahratta interpreter to that regiment, from the 9th instant.

Bombay Castle, 27th April, 1833.

No. 202.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. H. Jackson of the 12th regiment native infantry to the temporary command of the native veteran battalion, vice Spratt proceeding to Europe.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council, C. NORRIS, Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th April, 1833.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for eight days, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. W. Escombe, supernumerary assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Liddell, second assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the Paranteje district from the 20th instant, on special duty.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, Sec. to Govt.

AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The Resolutions come to at a meeting of the Creditors of the above firm, held on the 20th. ultimo, have already been published in your paper, from which I learn that on the 20th of this month, another meeting is to take place, when the members of the House will present a statement of their affairs, and when the Creditors will have to adopt such measures as they may consider for their interests.

Now, as I have attended many meetings held for different purposes, and never knew much done, when the parties assembled without having already made up their minds in a great measure as to the merits of the subject to be submitted to them, I think it highly desirable that those interested should previously take into consideration the questions likely to be brought forward, and thus go prepared, in some degree, to carry into effect plans already digested, rather than to spend the time in discussion, and to break up without having taken any effective steps for the promotion of their own interests, as I fear may otherwise too probably be the case.

To enable persons so much scattered to compare their views, and to come to some degree of unanimity of opinion as to the merits of the different measures which may be proposed, I know no means so applicable as agitation of the question in the public prints, and in order to commence the operation, I will now proceed to express my sentiments on the subject, and I can only say, that however crude they may appear, they are really and truly my deliberately formed opinions.

From the state of the affairs, as already made known, it is evident that the House cannot go on, and the only question for the consideration of the Creditors will be that of the most advantageous way of winding up the concern, in order to divide the result amongst them, and to do this, I have only heard of two methods viz. under the management of Trustees or under the Insolvent Court. Before giving my opinion as to the advantages of the two measures, it may be well to state that I am perfectly aware that the expense of the Insolvent Court is not now what it was when the estates mentioned by you were under its management; the Court has I believe been re-organized, and is now regulated upon principles as simple and economical as it will admit of. This I state not only as due in fairness to those who have brought about the amendment, but to guard against the supposition that, in forming the opinion I am about to express, I have been influenced by an erroneous view of the present practical working of the Court. Having premised thus much, I will proceed to state my conviction that the Insolvent Court never was intended,—it certainly never was adapted,—for the management of an estate of the magnitude of that under consideration, and with the best regulations and under those most desirous to give every facility to the business before them, there are legal proceedings required that must of necessity entail considerable expense, and at the same time retard the winding up of the estate. This delay and expense I consider unnecessary, in so far as I conceive that by having the property of the House assigned over to Trustees, every advantage attending the Court may be attained, and many of its disadvantages avoided; the Trustees can take all steps for the recovery of assets which the Insolvent Court could take, they can compromise debts which the Court could not compromise, and they can avoid all those delays, expenses, and subtleties of law which the Court could not avoid. I recommend therefore to the Creditors of the estate, unanimity in their endeavours to keep it out of the Insolvent Court, and in this I trust they will find no great difficulty, as no bona fide Creditor can have an interest in throwing it in. It remains to consider the best method of appointing Trustees, should the Creditors adopt the course I have recommended. I think five ought to be appointed, with full authority to take every step in winding up the estate which the majority may consider for the benefit of the Creditors. As however all the Trustees must reside at the Presidency, it may be difficult to find this number, in which case three might serve the purpose, but it is almost hopeless endeavouring to find any who will take upon themselves the laborious part of the duty. I should propose that two of the five or one of the three be chosen from the men of Business at the Presidency, whether Creditors or not, and be made working trustees or trustee, as the case may be, with a salary, and with the assistance of one of the members of the Firm, also with a salary, as adopted in some of the recent cases in Bengal. In this case the remaining trustees would act more as a committee of Control to audit periodically the accounts, and to consult as to the offers and terms of compromise with debtors, from whom it might be found impossible to obtain payment in full. In this office I suppose Creditors stationed at the Presidency might be found to act, and in case of their removal from Bombay, others might be substituted, but for the working Trustees, the office requires a degree of labor and responsibility which I am convinced no one would take upon himself without remuneration, even if a creditor could be found possessed of the necessary qualifications and leisure; indeed so convinced am I that the system of paying the executive Trustees is preferable, that were men to offer to undertake the office gratuitously, I would for one vote for their being paid in order to have a clearer claim upon their services, and in short to make them responsible for the due performance of their duties.

I fear I have already taken up too much of your space, and I shall only repeat my advice to the Creditors to attend the meeting, whether in person or by deputy, prepared to carry into execution those measures which, by previous discussion and consideration, they may have made up their minds to adopt.

I am, &c.

R. H.

1st May, 1833.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—In your last Saturday's paper I was sorry to observe an illiberal and unjustifiable remark regarding a member of the profession to which I have the honor to belong.—As the gentleman in question is not here to defend himself, I shall take the liberty of offering the following observations, and trust, as you have been so ready to reflect on his conduct, that you will be equally so to afford me the means of vindicating it.

In the first place then, I deny that Mr. Luke, who is the Solicitor referred to in your article "misconceived," any part of the orders of the Insolvent Court in the cases of Saunders and Co. and Higgins and Co. and think it ought at least to have been clearly proved that he did so before you stated it. It may however, I acknowledge, be very convenient for your informant, now that he is gone, to allege that he was the cause of mistakes, for the purpose of getting rid of the blame which the mismanagement of the two estates in question is calculated to occasion.

In the next place, if you intend to insinuate by putting the word "misconception" in italics that Mr. Luke had any sinister object to gain by allowing the enormous charges of the Examiner, I have no hesitation in saying that you show an extraordinary degree of ignorance of the business of the Court, and have rendered yourself liable to be prosecuted for defamation.—The high charges of the Examiner could in no way benefit him, as any one at all acquainted with the proceedings of the Insolvent Court must be perfectly aware.

Lastly,—I should like to inquire what Mr. Luke's alleged "misconception" could have to do with the well known practice of the Examiner, of charging the estates of the insolvents at the rate of one Gold Mohur an hour for unemployed attendance—that is to say for doing nothing? This item it was, that swelled up his charges until they amounted, as you have correctly stated, to an average of Rupees 125 upon the proving of each claim. Could it have been any "misconception," let me ask, on Mr. Luke's part, that led the Court to allow this system of charging, when the creditors of the two estates brought the circumstance to its notice? and if not, what becomes of all you have said upon the subject?

I am, &c.
A SOLICITOR.

Bombay, 1st May, 1833.

CLERICAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—The Clergy will read with indignation it deserves, the violent remarks of your brother in last Wednesday's Gazette—not, I admit too violent if his premises were good—but surely, he cannot believe that a Clergyman of the Church of England would ever take a Fee for administering a Sacrament, even under the wretched disguise of paying only for the Registry.

It is possible a *Sacerdotal or Sucking fee*, or whatever the wit of this world calls it, may have been sanctioned, and for all I know, published to the Army; but the intention, be assured, is to limit the amount a Clergyman may take when offered, * not what he may charge in a Bill and enforce against an Ensign in a Military Court of Requests from which there is no Appeal; and until it is ascertained that one of our Clergy has demanded, or even accepted such a fee we must believe, Mr. Editor, they would, one and all, reply to the man who should offer it, even "on the wrong day," as the Apostles did to Simon the Sorcerer. "Thy money perish with thee! because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money."

To convince both Verax and you of this, I, once, as a stranger, received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at a Church not 1,000 miles from Bombay, and was surprised that no opportunity was afforded of giving alms—an omission I had never seen any where. But I was told, that the Indian Church, not having like the primitive one "seven men of honest report whom it may appoint Deacons over this business," the Clergyman feared lest a scandal should arise, that alms were received, of which no account was rendered. If then the Clergy will not in accordance with universal custom and the Liturgy, receive even alms on the administration of one sacrament, can it be believed that they would receive money on their own account at the administration, even "on the wrong day" of the other Sacrament.

"Can any man [on any day] forbid water that these should not be baptised?" Can any day be a "wrong day" for the reception of a Lamb into the Fold, by him whose daily prayer it is or ought to be, that the time shall be hastened when there shall be but "one fold under one shepherd?"

Publish not—believe not such things of our Clergy, whom the zeal of the Missionary and simplicity and earnestness of the Presbyterian are robbing fast enough already of public preference.

If my opinion were not the right one, what, Mr. Editor, I would ask, would the Infant do which, born on "the wrong day" held out no hope to its poor parents of surviving till the right one. It is true the Clergyman might never "dream of asking a Fee" but as you interpret the Law, he might not only dream of it, but pocket it; and the parents therefore must either bury their child in their garden, or pay nearly one quarter of the monthly pay of an Ensign, for the privilege of adding the Burial Fees the next day, unless indeed the droll Fee on Baptism to that "excellent, steady and respectable young man" + the Sexton, (who I should think, dreams oftener of his Fees than of any thing else) is a sort of retainer for the Burial.

Again, Mr. Editor, the amount shews it must be an optional Fee.—30 Rs. to an Ensign is exactly the same as one thousand rupees to a Counsellor, and although this Fee is not so likely to recur to the Counsellor as the Ensign (or, by the by, to the Parson) it is possible if this supposed obligation pressed equally that even a Counsellor might have to pay 4 Baptismal Fees, or 4,000 Rs. in 18 months.

A Fee on marriage payable to Government is excellent. All ought to be taxed who try to add to the evil of a superabundant population; and as regards Funerals, Verax says a man may be buried "without any ornament" (how odd it sounds!) for two Rupees, to which, if he does not mean that you are to be buried like poor Napoleon, without even an inscription of your name (that greatest of all men could alone afford this) or brass handles for the use of "the excellent young man" who lowers you, nobody can object.

I believe no Fee, on even the Registry of Baptisms, is accepted in England except in a few places where the Church officers are mainly supported by Fees, and then it is nearer three shillings than three pounds; and this I take to be the distinction between Bombay, where you have a mixed society, and Fees are sanctioned by usage, and the outstations, where, all are public servants (the parson among them) paid from one Treasury, each for the performance of his respective duty, the parson being to baptise, marry, bury, preach and practise against a love of money, and where Verax's "young men" often receive as much as even Goldsmith's parson—I know one "young man" at an Outstation who drives his gig.

I am Mr. Editor,
A HERMIT.

My Hermitage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I read with pleasure in your last, a letter by Verax. I say pleasure, as I am opposed to the clerical fees, and his letter I think affords a capital handle for a controversy in which his side has all to lose, without adding a single fact, argument, or deduction to strengthen his opinions: I have searched in vain for either, and can see nothing more than an interested (evidently) acquiescence to the Government order, "two days shalt thou work and do all that thou hast to do,"—while a flat contradiction is given to the assertions in the Gazette, which merely went to prove that by no comparison with any other service in India are the clergy entitled to the said fees, and that they alone have not suffered from reductions.

I did not think a cause so generally unpopular would find a champion out of the cloth, and as it has never appeared that any personal impression has been made against the clergy, it is the more ill-judged of Verax to subject them personally to the ill-will so universally created by these fees.

Verax says, the expense is of our own making, our own voluntary act, and that we can go on Monday to get our children baptised. In his last paragraph he says, we must pay the clergy an income-tax for distinction in the grave even. Surely the living will be the more anxious to purchase this distinction, and not go to church to be mixed up with soldiers &c., more particularly as the clergy themselves have already named Monday as the soldier's day, and implied a loss of caste to any Gentleman taking his child upon that day. Does this, or does it not, show plainly that Verax has the money well in view? and also that he has committed rather a blunder in recommending distinction to the dead and equality to the living?

But to return to the old argument.—Upon what analogy are the fees granted to the clergy? Does not the order itself imply that all their duties may be done on Monday and Sunday; that Government allow them to draw their pay for this duty, but that if we require their services on any other day we may pay them ourselves? At the very time when orders have been issued to Civilians to keep in their offices from 10 until 4 o'clock P.M. every day, and in days when a soldier may in vain seek an enemy who will oblige him by deferring operations until Monday—a commanding officer who will put off a Parade till Monday—men who can be kept in order by orders issued on Monday—or a government who will give them a month's pay for 8 days work.

Let Verax take a quiet walk through any burial ground in India, and say whether the distinction between rich and poor is not already sufficient without any income tax to the clergy; and whether government who give, the lord knows how much land for capturing a Rammoose, would not give one little piece to bury the dead, even if the burial ground did become "choaked up with splendid tomb-stones." That a minister or a supporter of religion should holdly come forward, and in a public paper preach aloud the distinction between rich and poor, not already sufficient, is a matter of surprise to me, and so contrary to the doctrines of our Saviour and the Christian religion, that I can account for it in no other way, than by supposing it utter selfishness. Perhaps, if instead of the fees going to the clergy, they went to equalize matters a little more, and render the ashes of the poor, to all appearance, what in fact they are, equal to those of the rich, the dissenting voices would decrease.

Verax declines to remark upon the spirit of the remarks in the Gazette. I leave people to judge of the spirit in which his letter is written. "Two days we will work, and do all that we have to do." If you want us on any other, we must have 30 pieces of silver, twenty of which only we keep ourselves and give 10 to "respectable young men" in the shape of clerks and grave-diggers. These young men I would observe, are generally old soldiers, and appointed by the clergyman, and really Verax has overdone the compliment towards India society in supposing they care to whom their money goes, so that it does go. To support such fees by such empty words, shows that the spirit of Verax is selfish, and that the clergy are interested by pecuniary and not Christian motives to perform their duty. The mistake of fees perhaps, was not originally theirs. Let them take care they do not adopt it, by an attempt to support it, for an attempt only it can be. Opinion is power, the public are the fee-payers, and as the tax is not one for necessities, they have it in their power to render the order perfectly nugatory by not availing themselves of the clergy in any way, until it is repealed. Pay us, and we will give you distinction, we will raise high your tombs, and trample low those of the poor, and all for 50 rupees. This is the spirit of the letter by Verax;—how far well or ill judged, I leave to a discerning public to decide, and remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

VERITAS vs. VERAX.

N. B. Besides these fees the "respectable young men" get regular pay, and I believe the clerk Poonah, what with his pay as an artillery-man, his pay as clerk, his pay as Librarian, and his pay for dealing out distinction to us, by putting up our tomb-stones, (he having all his time on his hands) makes more than a Lieutenant in the army. They accepted the clerkship without fees, and I daresay would not send in their resignations if they were abolished; however they ought certainly to be consulted, before any rash step is taken!

THE DURPUN.

Since the sultry and oppressive weather set in, about three weeks ago, there have been several cases of Cholera in different parts of the Native town, and the villages on the island. Latterly, we are much concerned to state, the number of deaths from this dreadful scourge, has considerably increased in the neighbourhood of the Market side; and within the last few days several persons (natives) residing within the fort walls, have been carried off by the same malignant disease. A pox too, which generally makes its appearance about this season, and the warm weather the monsoon, is, we are sorry to add, greater ravages than usual amongst the population. 3rd May, 1833.

Of cotemporary of the Gazette, in noticing a Card published in his paper, containing an invitation from DHACKJEE DADAJEE to the community, to be present at the *Jatra*, or fair, to be held this day at the temple erected by him on Mahal-shumee Hill, having stated that "there is in Hindoo mythology no such God as Dhackleswur," and that this name, under which the Lingum is worshipped in that temple, "is simply a compound of the founder's name, and the word *ishwur*, or Lord,"—remarking that hence it is to be concluded that "all this religion is nothing but a piece of the strongest egotism and vanity, gratified by nothing less than a sort of self-apotheosis;"—we have been requested to publish the following explanation, which has been handed to us for that purpose:—

"The practice of bestowing on an image, or emblem, placed in a temple, a title compounded of one of the names of the Deity to which the temple is dedicated, and that of the founder, is sanctioned, if not indeed enjoined, by the Shastras. The *Preetistah Myookh*, the *Wassoodvee*, and the *Trevecrumee* and other Grunths of the *Dharm* Shastra contain directions on this subject.

Such being the case, when a Hindoo acts in this manner he conforms to what he believes to be a divine command, and it is therefore neither just nor charitable to attribute his conduct to "supreme egotism and vanity."

That the practice above alluded to is common amongst Hindoos, will appear from the instances mentioned below. Many other examples could be adduced.

Bholeshwur (in Bombay) by Bhola Bannian.

Wittulshwur (at Prachee Suruswuttee in Guzerat) by Wittul Row Dewajee (late Dewan to the Guikwar).

Rajrajeshwur (at Baroda) by His Highness the Guikwar.

Crustneshwur (at Senore in Guzerat) by Crustna Bhut, father of Gungadhar Shastree.

Oodeh Narayan (in Guzerat) by Oodaram, Nagar Brahmin.

Chimmeshwur (at Chaoal in Angria's territory) by Chimmu Bhargow.

Dhondeshwur (at Chaoal) by Dhondo Naik."—*Ibid.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels Names.	Date of intended Departure.	To what Port.	Touching where.
King William...	4th or 5th May	Liverpool...	
Mary...	8th or 19th do	London...	
Alquads...	10th ditto	Liverpool...	
Caledonia...	10th ditto	Ditto...	
Henry Wellesly...	11th ditto	London...	St. Helena.
Duke of Roxburgh...	10th ditto	Ditto...	Ditto.
Linnæus...	10th ditto	Liverpool...	Ditto.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—4th MAY, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday...	11 35	0 03
Sunday...	0 27	0 51
Monday...	1 15	1 39
Tuesday...	2 03	2 27
Wednesday...	5 51	3 15
Thursday...	3 39	4 03
Friday...	4 27	4 51

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 9	
Calcutta 30 days 106 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
Madras 30 days 101 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.	
Remittable Loan 144 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.	
Five per Cent. Loan of 1822 23, according to the period of discharge.....	107 at 11
Do. of 1825 26.....	107 at 11
Do. of 1829 30.....	103 at 11

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
Surgeon J. Brady, Queen's Royals, from the Neilgherry Hills.
Captain Gordon, His Highness the Nizam's Reformed Horse.
Ensign W. Denman, 11th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Major C. Davies, 15th Regt. N. I. from Asseergur.
Col. H. Sullivan, Commanding Poonah Brigade, from Poona.
Ensign Stock, Queen's Royals, from Poona.
Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood, B. E. Regt. from do.
Lieut. White, H. M. 4th Regt. from do.
DEPARTURES.
Captain W. H. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolie.
Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, Veteran Battalion, to Do.
Capt. C. Newport, 3d Regt. N. I. to England.
Capt. W. Spratt, 4th Regt. N. I. to Do.
Lieut. C. B. Morton, 10th Regt. N. I. to Do.
Captain W. H. Foy, Artillery, to Mahabuleswar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.
At Belgaum, on the 23d April, by the Rev. M. Davies, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Douglas Halliott, 3d Regiment N. I. to Diana Augusta, Daughter of John Bolton Esq., of Leicester.
At St. Thomas's Church, on Wednesday the 1st Inst. by the Rev. H. Jeffry A. M. Lieutenant Edward F. Del'Hoste, Son of the late Major General S. P. Del'Hoste, & Elizabeth Daughter of Colonel S. Goodfellow, Chief Engineer, Bombay.

DEATH.

On the 28th inst. at 9 o'clock, of the late Major General S. P. Del'Hoste, aged 68 years, at his residence in the city of Bombay.

At Belgaum, on the 23d April, by the Rev. M. Davies, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Douglas Halliott, 3d Regiment N. I. to Diana Augusta, Daughter of John Bolton Esq., of Leicester.
At St. Thomas's Church, on Wednesday the 1st Inst. by the Rev. H. Jeffry A. M. Lieutenant Edward F. Del'Hoste, Son of the late Major General S. P. Del'Hoste, & Elizabeth Daughter of Colonel S. Goodfellow, Chief Engineer, Bombay.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futty Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Francis Warden, Caledonia, Allalvie, Fazel Curran, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamood, Hannah, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Futty Salam, Pascoa, Ann, Vilasodram, Futty Raymon, Ann Felix, Louisa, Abgarus, Sullimany, Good Success, Sundaney, and Glenelg.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, San Francisco de Paulo, and Capadore.
IMAGIN'S SHIP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should have great pleasure in publishing the very well written "Observations on Cholera," with which we have been favored, were they likely to be of general interest. But being adapted for a very small portion only of our readers, we cannot, we are sorry to say, devote to them so much space as they would take up in our columns.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 4 MAY, 1833.

From what we have lately heard, we believe the probability is that, we were wrong in supposing the application of the Attorney General to the Court of King's Bench on the 24th of November last, related to the India Juries and Justices bill. We were not aware at the time that a total difference of opinion has existed between the present Board of Control and the Court of Directors on many other subjects connected with the internal administration of this country. We understand however, from good authority, that this has been the case for some time, and that the present contumacy of the Hon'ble Court is occasioned probably by some questions relating to the affairs of the House of Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad. The Board it is said are in favor of making the Government of India use its influence at Hyderabad in supporting the claims of the House, while the Court on the other hand, are violently opposed to that course.

As the time approaches when the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. must decide upon the course they are to pursue for settling the estate of that firm, we beg to point out to them a sensible letter in a preceding column relative to the management of their affairs and the appointment of trustees. We agree with the writer in thinking that, notwithstanding the improvements which have been made in the Insolvent Court within the last year, not a doubt can be entertained that the estate should be kept out of it; as, besides the saving of the great expense which, with the best management, always attends the proceedings of a Court of Law, from the innumerable formalities observed, the creditors will be enabled to select their own trustees, and to instruct them from time to time as to the course they deem most advisable to pursue in realizing the assets of the estate. We disagree however with the writer as to the number of trustees which it is desirable to appoint in the affairs of Palmer and Co. of Calcutta. We recollect it was found that great inconvenience was occasioned by several trustees having been appointed; and that they retarded the despatch of business very much. In consequence of this the commissioners of the Insolvent Court there have reduced the number of trustees to two, in the subsequent failures that have taken place, and there appears to be every reason for supposing that they have acted wisely. If as many as five, or even as three, be appointed, it is out of the question to suppose that they could all be paid for their trouble, and as Sir Edward Ryan justly observed in the case of Messrs. Alexander and Co. those who are not paid, cannot be considered as really responsible, and are better therefore disconnected with the business. The creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. would do well we think to profit by his experience and example.

The number of trustees however, is of much less importance than, that they should all be interested in the quick settlement of the estate. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary they should be creditors. Our correspondent, it will be observed, thinks this of no consequence, and proposes that any competent individual who has leisure should be appointed, and that he should receive a monthly salary for his trouble. The injudicious nature however, of an arrangement of this kind, we think must strike every body; for, such a person would not only have no interest in exerting himself, and collecting the outstanding claims, but, having the leisure which our correspondent mentions, would actually gain by allowing them to run on as long as he could collect enough out of them to pay himself his own salary. This part of his plan therefore it is evident will never do. The creditors should make a point of selecting one or two of themselves to become trustees—the larger the amount of their claims upon the House the better—and of paying the persons they select a per centage upon the net amount of their collections, thus securing the benefit of two powerful motives in the trustees to hasten their operations and settle the estate as soon as possible.

We have unwittingly excited the ire of a correspondent, it appears, by our remarks in last Saturday's paper upon the proceedings of the Insolvent Court in the cases of Messrs. Saunders and Co. and Higgs and Co. We shall only observe however, in reply to his letter, that those remarks, as well as the ones which preceded them, were made for the purpose of showing the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. the way in which two trustees had been managed in the Insolvent Court, and the expenses which had attended them, and for the purpose. We had no intention of reflecting on any body, and are as much surprised as our correspondent, that, no benefit derived by a solicitor from the high fee of the Examiner. We did not even mention the "misconception" for which our correspondent affirms to an action for de-

famation, had taken place. We merely stated we had been informed that the expenses attending the two estates had been occasioned by the misconception of a solicitor, and went on to show that even if this were the case, it did not alter the merits of the question at all, as far as the creditors of Shotton and Co. were concerned; for, there was nothing to guarantee them against another accident of the same kind, and all the consequences with which it seems it would be followed. All that we have ever stated positively, has been the enormous expense to which the two estates were put by being placed in the Insolvent Court, and the only inference we ever meant to draw from that circumstance was, that it would be advisable in future to keep an insolvent estate, if possible, out of the Court.

With regard to the causes which swelled the fees of the Examiner so much, we have nothing whatever to do. The charge of one Gold Mohur an hour for unemployed time, which the Court unfortunately allowed, may have been, and very probably was, the principal one among them, as our correspondent affirms; and in this case, it certainly would render any little misconception that might possibly, we will suppose, have taken place on the part of the solicitor, of very trivial importance.

The meeting of individuals interested in steam communication with England took place according to notice on Tuesday last. About forty Gentlemen were present. Mr. Wedderburn was called upon to take the chair. Mr. Money then rose and stated at considerable length the various obstacles which had been met with in opening a regular steam communication with the mother country. He noticed the extraordinary indifference of the Court of Directors to the success of the efforts which had been made for that purpose, and their assertion that no advantage commensurate with the expense could arise from overland communication, but added, so far was this from being justified by experience, that the various voyages which had been made by the Hugh Lindsay, and especially the last, rendered the immense advantages of steam communication more apparent than ever. He said the object of calling the present meeting was merely to form a committee to collect information regarding the practicability of still keeping up the steam communication by the way of Egypt, now that the Court of Directors had abandoned all intention of doing so, and if possible, of fixing upon some plan for the purpose, which might be laid before the public.

The chairman then proposed that Mr. Farish, Dr. Wallace, Col. Barr, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Claude Stuart, Capt. Wilson, Dr. Walker, Mr. Menzies, and Captain Cogan be elected a Committee to correspond with some Steam Proprietors in England. That they should prepare a statement of the difficulties, expenses, and success which have hitherto attended the efforts to open a steam communication with the mother country, by way of the Red Sea, and otherwise give every information in their power to the said Steam Proprietors. That this Committee be perpetual. That they should have the power of assembling a public meeting whenever they have communications which they think it their duty to make to the society, and that a vacancy in their number be filled up by themselves whenever it occurs.—He also proposed that Mr. Money be elected Secretary to the Committee.

These propositions were seconded by Mr. Grant and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by a member that Mr. Wedderburn and Mr. Grant should be added to the Committee, which was also unanimously agreed to.

It was proposed by Dr. Kembell, seconded by Major Dunsterville, and agreed to, that Remington and Co. be requested to be Agents in India, and Bazett Colvin Crawford and Co. Agents in England, through whom all communications with the Steam Proprietors be held.

Captain Wilson of the Hugh Lindsay was now called upon to express his opinions regarding the objects of the meeting, which he did by declaring that he was not only firmly convinced by his experience during the last 4 years, that the steam communication with England might with ease be kept up, but that great improvements might be made in it in various ways. He was of opinion that the depots for coal in the Red Sea might be altered so as to save both time and expense, and that with steamers properly adapted for the purpose, the voyage to Suez and back might be made in much less time than had been hitherto occupied by the Hugh Lindsay. He concluded by stating that he was preparing a plan for the navigation of the Red Sea by Steamers, in which the result of his observations and experience would be embodied, and that he would lay it before the Committee as soon as it was completed.

After a few desultory remarks from several gentlemen present, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

The Committee, we understand, have since met, and are now actively engaged in preparing and arranging their plans. It is impossible to say at present what they are finally likely to decide upon, but we believe enough has been done to warrant the most sanguine expectation that a regular communication by Steam will at no distant period be established with home.

All that is necessary now is for the Indian community to exert themselves a little, and to come forward with the funds necessary for procuring a steamer, or even two, in case they are wanted, that the delay which may otherwise take place from a reference to steam boat proprietors at home may be avoided. The mercantile community of Great Britain, connected with India, are perfectly ready to do every thing in their power to assist, as will be seen below. The Lords of the admiralty too, it appears, are disposed to make arrangements for sending a steam packet from Malta to Alexandria, as soon as a frequent

and regular communication is established between Suez and Bombay, while the Board of Control have reported favorably upon the subject to the Colonial Secretary.

These are most satisfactory assurances to proceed upon, and remove the only difficulties that could possibly be apprehended in carrying any plan that may be adopted in this country into execution in the most effectual manner.

The following is a copy of the correspondence which has taken place upon this subject at home, for which we are indebted to a commercial friend.

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY, REGARDING STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

8, Austin Friars, 23d October, 1832.
SIR,—At the request of the merchants of London connected with the E. I. Trade and by desire of the Committee of the same, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the expediency of directing the Admiral, on the Mediterranean Station to place the communication between Malta and Alexandria on a permanent footing, by which means the Mails from Bombay brought by the Steamers from thence may be regularly forwarded to Malta with as little delay as possible. I am also directed to state that as Official notice has been given by the Government of Bombay that a Steamer will be despatched on the 1st January 1833 from that Presidency to Cossier, which place it may be expected to reach early in February next, the merchants of London trust that their Lordships will be pleased to give directions for some conveyance to be despatched from Malta to Alexandria to receive the Mails and Passengers about the time they may arrive at the latter place after crossing the Isthmus of Suez, in anticipation of any permanent arrangement, should the details of such a measure require further consideration.

In proof of the necessity of an arrangement of the nature proposed, it may be proper to acquaint their Lordships that the last Mails by this route were detained thirty days at Alexandria before an opportunity offered to convey them to Malta.

(Signed) G. G. de H. LARPENT,
CHAIRMAN E. I. COMMITTEE
To John Barrow Esq.

ANSWER.

Admiralty, 24th October 1832.

SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d Instant, and to acquaint you in return that their Lordships having made enquiries on the subject of the Steam Vessel announced to sail from Bombay to Cossier on the 1st January 1833, they find that it has been customary for some years past, annually about that Season, for the Bombay Government to dispatch up the Red Sea either one of their men of war or a Steam Vessel, for the purpose of carrying letters and passengers which are landed at Cossier or Suez. Postage of letters or Passage money being paid at an established rate to the E. I. C. at Bombay; the letters are then forwarded across the Desert to the East India Company's Agent at Alexandria who forwards them either by Trieste or Marseilles, or sends them to Malta for the purpose of meeting the Mediterranean Steam Vessel. At present this takes place only once in every year, and although their Lordships are well aware of the great advantages to be derived from a more frequent communication with the East Indies by this route they fear nothing can be arranged with regard to the establishment of a Steam Vessel from Alexandria to Malta until the questions pending with the East India Company are finally settled and arrangements made for the more frequent and regular sailings of Steam Vessels from Bombay to Suez.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW,
Chairman E. I. Trade Committee.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Control.

53, Old Broad Street, 23d October, 1832.
SIR,—I have the honor to hand you the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the East India Trade Committee to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the expediency of establishing a regular communication between Alexandria and Malta, so that the Mails from Bombay brought by the Steamers to the Red Sea, may on their arrival at Alexandria be forwarded from thence with the earliest despatch. The necessity of such a measure to insure the more speedy intercourse between India and this Country now attempted by means of steam Navigation, is so obvious that the Committee entertain the hope that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India will interest themselves in the furtherance of so desirable an object.

(Signed) JOHN BEGBIE,
Sec. E. I. TRADE COMMITTEE.
Esq. P. M.
India Board.

ANSWER.

India Board, 5th Nov. 1832.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult. on the expediency of establishing a regular communication between Alexandria and Malta, in order that the mails brought from Bombay, may be forwarded from thence without delay, and I have to inform you that the Board have transmitted your application, with their favorable recommendation to Viscount Goderich.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. HYDE VILLIERS.
To John Begbie, Esq.
Sec. to the East India Trade Committee.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Court of Directors.

8, Austin Friars, 25th October, 1832
SIR,—By desire of the merchants trading to the East Indies, I have the honor to enclose copies of a correspondence between myself and Mr. Secretary Barrow, relative to the Establishment of a permanent communication between Alexandria and Malta for the conveyance of the Mails and Passengers that may reach the former place by the Steamers to be despatched by the Bombay Government up the Red Sea to Cossier and thence across the Isthmus of Suez.

By the tenor of Mr. Secretary Barrow's letter it is obvious that H. M. Government, tho' well aware

of the great advantages to be derived from a more frequent communication with the East Indies by this route, are not prepared to make any permanent arrangement unless in conjunction with the Hon. E. I. C. and seem to consider that the first step towards such a beneficial measure would be for the E. I. C. to settle with their Bombay Government for the more frequent and regular sailing of Steam Vessels from Bombay to Suez. It also appears that at present the transmission of Mails from Alexandria rests entirely with the Hon'ble Company's Agent at that place.

Under these circumstances the Merchants of London connected with the East Indies have to request you will lay these letters before the Hon'ble Court of Directors and take their pleasure at the earliest convenience upon the following points.

1st. To whether the Hon'ble Company is prepared to direct their Agent at Alexandria to have a conveyance ready at Alexandria to take the Mails and Passengers that may arrive there in February next, by the Steamer, of the despatch of which from Bombay on the 1st of January, official notice has been given. The Merchants trust that as a delay of thirty days was experienced on a former occasion the Hon'ble Company will prevent the recurrence of a similar detention of the Mails.

2d. To whether the Hon'ble Company have made any arrangements for the more frequent and regular dispatch of Steamers from Bombay.

3d. To whether pending the arrangements between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, this subject so important to the Commercial as well as the Political interest of British India, is in a train of settlement.

I am also directed to mention that the merchants of Liverpool have likewise brought the subject before H. M. Government, and that if the Honorable Company will be pleased to entertain the question, the merchants of London will have great pleasure in giving their best assistance in cooperation with the other Commercial bodies in the Kingdom, towards the establishment of a regular, permanent, and frequent intercourse with India through the channel of the Red Sea and Egypt.

(Signed) G. G. de H. LARPENT,
CHAIRMAN E. I. TRADE COMMITTEE.
To Peter Auber, Esq. Sec. &c E. I. House.

ANSWER.
[To render the correspondence complete, we subjoin the following answer to the above, although it has already appeared in our columns.]—

East India House, 8th Nov. 1832.

SIR,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, your letter of the 25th October, on the subject of communication by means of Steam Vessels between England and India, by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and in reply I am commanded to inform you that the Court, after a long and careful consideration of the subject, have been convinced that no advantage commensurate with the expense, as far as past experiments have shewn, can arise from the establishment of Steam Packets on that line, and that accordingly in a Despatch, dated 14th March 1832, they informed the Bombay Government, that they should not authorise any further steps in the matter, at the same time intimating their own intention, and directing the Bombay Government to prosecute inquiries into the practicability of effecting the end in view at a reasonable expense.

As the official notification that the Hugh Lindsay would sail from Bombay for Cossier or Suez on the 1st January next was issued by the Bombay Government in May, it is possible that on the subsequent receipt of the Court's Despatch of March, that notification may have been revoked.

(Signed) P. AUDEB,
To G. G. de H. LARPENT, Esq. Secy.

CALCUTTA.

The Reformer of Sunday contains some very judicious observations on Sir Herbert Compton's charge. We have copied a passage of the article in which they occur. We are glad to see that journal vindicating the claims of the natives to the privileges which the British Parliament has conferred on them. The Reformer very justly remarks, in reference to the fact stated by us, that the natives of Bombay are greatly in advance of those of Calcutta, that it may well be so, considering how much earlier the intercourse of the inhabitants of Bombay with Europeans commenced, and certainly it is strange that Sir Herbert Compton, should apparently have entirely overlooked that circumstance, and without enquiry have assumed that there were few natives in Bombay qualified to benefit by the Act, nor is it less singular, that the inconsistency which the Reformer notices, of his Lordship's congratulating the natives on the accomplishment of a measure, from which he at the same time expresses his doubts whether they are yet in a condition to benefit? The Reformer has also supplied an important omission in our remarks on the subject, by stating the reasons why Sir Edward Ryan's opinion is entitled to more weight even as regards the natives of Calcutta, than that of Sir Herbert Compton. To our mind they are quite conclusive, as they must be, we think, to that of every one who has attended to the rapid progress which instruction has made among our native fellow subjects within the last few years.—Beng. Hur. January 18.

SIR HERBERT COMPTON'S CHARGE.

We differ from our cotemporary in regard to the reliance which ought respectively to be placed on the experience of Sir Herbert Compton and Sir Edward Ryan. The former was twice a barrister at our Supreme Court. His latter stay in India was too short to enable him properly, to appreciate the abilities of the Natives: his experience therefore during his former stay here is the only ground on which he can form any estimate of the fitness of Natives to fill the offices to which they are now called. It is well known that a few years ago the Natives were hardly able to speak English, even with tolerable correctness. The Hindoo College and the other seminaries since established for the education of the Natives in the English language have not long been in existence. The former of these was projected during the time when Sir Herbert was here, and

the benefits it has conferred on the Natives had not then even commenced to be developed. The Natives were at that time different to what they are now. They were unacquainted with English and their intercourse with Europeans was extremely limited. This was the state of Native society to which we must look back for tracing the experience which Sir Herbert has of the Native character, and of their fitness to fill the offices to which they have been called, particularly, as Sir Herbert himself notices, in regard to the "education" of the Natives. Besides the intercourse which Sir Herbert had with the Natives in his capacity as a barrister was more likely to have brought him in contact with the litigious portion of the Natives than with those whose moral character could be considered a recommendation to officers of trust and importance. This circumstance is calculated to produce in his mind a bias unfavourable to the character of the natives, and unchecked as the progress of this bias must have been at that time, in consequence of the want of free intercourse with the Natives, it is no wonder Sir Herbert should entertain doubts regarding their capability to fill the offices of Juror and Magistrate. So far for the experience of Sir Herbert Compton.

The opinion of Sir Edward Ryan is formed from experience of a very different kind. His lordship has been in India during the time which the question regards.—The present time, when the natives are far more advanced in education than they were at the period from which alone Sir Herbert derives his experience. Besides, as we have already observed, there is now a free intercourse between Europeans and natives, which has afforded ample opportunities to Sir Edward to form a just estimate of the native character as it now is, and of their fitness for the privileges lately conferred on them. We are sure even Sir Herbert must form a different opinion of these few Natives with whom he was in the habit of associating whilst here on his last visit, to what he has expressed from the bench.

There is another circumstance which ought not to be lost sight of, and which the *Hurkaru* has commented upon. The remarks of Sir Herbert Compton were directed to the natives of Bombay, on which our contemporary says, "We know of few men more likely to be mistaken as to the Natives of Bombay, of whom he could not by possibility know much from that experience on which the *Bull* so implicitly relies; and of whom the opinion he has expressed will be admitted we believe, by all who have had such experience, to prove that he actually does know very little. It may be true that comparatively speaking, there are not so many natives, perhaps only a few in Calcutta, fully qualified for the exercise of the privileges so recently conferred on them; but it is far otherwise at Bombay where the natives—the Parsees particularly—are at least half a century in advance of their brethren in Calcutta." Considering how much earlier the intercourse of the Natives of Bombay with Europeans commenced, than that of the natives of this Presidency, it is natural the former should be in advance of the latter. But be that as it may, this circumstance throws additional light on the question, and points to the

of reliance which when impartially considered have no doubt, will lead any unbiased person to place more reliance on the opinion of Sir Edward Ryan than on that of Sir Herbert Compton. Besides, when we consider that an efficient discharge of the duties of the Juror and even of the Magistrate depends not so much on a finished English education as on the possession of common sense, a thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case to be tried, and only a tolerable knowledge of the English language, we must admit with Sir Edward Ryan, that many Natives are now fit for the privileges conferred on them, and that the measure "is not in advance of the times."

Even admitting that the majority of Natives are not at present competent to serve as jurors and Magistrates, the case will not in the least be altered. For if a sufficient number can be found competent for these offices the privilege ought not to be withheld; because as it is a principle of the law, that the innocent should never be allowed to suffer with the guilty, so it ought also to be a principle in legislating that the qualified should not be deprived of certain privileges, because a portion of their countrymen happen not to be qualified. The privilege being extended to the natives, and personal qualifications in a candidate being made a necessary condition for admission into office, all fear of abuse and inefficient discharge of duty is entirely removed.—*Reformer*.

DELHI.

ON THE COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF THE BACTRIAN PROVINCES.

NO. V.

COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF THE PUNJAB.

The dominions of Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing are calculated to make him the King of Eastern Commerce.

The ancient Province of Lahore, pretty well known to Europeans at the present day under the name of Punjab, lies between India and the marts of central Asia, intersected by five navigable rivers which, uniting in the Indus, communicate with the ocean, and thence with all the world.

Its present sovereign has added Cashmere and Multan to his Territories, each division of which now produces a peculiar staple commodity of great value.

A range of Hills, extending from the Indus to the Hydaspes, yields the famous rock salt of Lahore. The *Kais* scarves, are a silk manufacture of Multan, unrivalled for strength of fabric and brilliancy of colour. Cashmere shawls and the interesting region in which they are made, shall be reserved for a separate article.

Coal is said to exist in Punjab, near the Salt Mines where Iron is certainly found. The Metal, after the ore has been pulverized by a grind-stone and smelted, is made into the Lahore Swords which are exported to a considerable extent. The mountains contain some Sulphur, the plains supply Saltpetre and Charcoal, the remaining ingredient of Gunpowder, is obtained from the Tooree or Milkbrush with little difficulty in the preparation.

The soil is capable of bearing every necessary of life, for numbers far greater than the existing population. But owing to some impolitic interference with the growers, too much is raised for men, and not enough for cattle, in consequence of which, Pulse Bajree, and other food for Horses, are imported.

The following are at present the principal articles of export, besides those already mentioned.

Matchlocks, Bows and Arrows: Cottons, the material of which is not abundant, and is partly manufactured into a strong cloth for home consumption: Silks, the raw material of which is exotic: An article called Koot from the Hills North of Jemoo sent in great quantities to Bengal: Indigo: Sugar obtained from a Cane of very slender stalk, but full of juice: Multan Tobacco next in request to that of Bilsa: Horses and Mules, Carrots and Turnips, are among the esculents grown in excess, where they are perhaps unknown as a nutritious food for cattle.

I am not enabled to distinguish the Imports required for the Punjab itself, from those which pass through it in transit to other countries. But a list of the chief commodities comprised under both heads is subjoined.

British Woolens: Velvets: Satins: Silks: Kinchaub: Chintzes: Calicoes: British and Indian Muslins: Raw Silk: Shawl Wool: Cotton: fine Indigo: Gold and Silver: Copper: Iron in sheets: Tin: Lead: Pewter: Quicksilver: Sulphur: Cinnamon: Cochineal: Arsenic: Glassware: Pearls: Precious Stones: Hardware: Shields: Spices: Drugs: Sandal and Ivory.

The demand for Ironmongery of European workmanship, particularly Locks, Screws, Bolts, and Hinges, is daily increasing. The Maha Rajah's disciplined Troops being dressed in Broad cloth, it is also much in request. Watches are somewhat in fashion among the chiefs, who wear them for ornament, without always taking the trouble to learn how they indicate the time of day, or attempting, what appears, the delicate and perilous operation of winding them up. Birmingham imitations, however gaudily gilt or plated, are regarded with great contempt. The few Singhs who possess wealth lodge themselves in spacious Palaces, but the interior remains what we familiarly call "a Barn," destitute of ornament or elegant furniture.

They are, with extremely few exceptions, rude soldiers who have not yet reached that stage of social refinement in which the development of taste and the acquisitions of literature distinguish the higher classes from the mass of the people. Strip the uniforms of a Punjab Trooper, and his commanding Officers, and it will be impossible to discover the Gentlemen. Hence the limited wants of a powerful state in marketable luxuries.

Besides the foregoing merchandise received from the British Territories or those of our allies, an extensive trade, much oppressed and interrupted, continues with the northern countries.

Afghanistan supplies horses: Fruits: Assafetida: Munjeet: Precious stones: Chintzes: Cochineal from Persia: Gold, Copper, Naukenes, Needles, Gold and Silver lace, by Bokhara from Russia. The copper is in square flat pieces or in vessels. The gold from this quarter is in Venetian ducats, which from the purity of the metal are so much valued, that the disturbances among the Afghans, which render the importations uncertain, has caused successful application to be made for them from the old commercial towns, and the Chinese frontier. Shawl wool, ingots of Silver, Skins, Musk, and inferior Tea are received.

The Bengal Cavalry formerly got most of their horses from the dominions of the Kings of Cabul: but since the Hon'ble Company's Stud became efficient, few of them have been required in India. The exorbitant duties levied by Runjeet Sing, on the direct route by Attock, has forced the merchants who carry on the remainder of this traffic, to take a circuitous road by Darraben and Derah Ismael Khan. From thence they cross the Indus at Lya, sending their cattle by Jhenj to the centre of the Punjab; to Daira Deen Pennah, Multan, Bulwalpore, and thence by Bikaner to Ajmere and Delhi.

Amritsir is the commercial capital of the Punjab. This great Mart communicates with Calcutta by Lodiana, Jaghadree, Furrakabad and the Ganges. The arrangements lately effected by the Governor General for commuting to fixed and moderate payments, the arbitrary exactions which almost precluded traders from navigating the Jumna will prove highly beneficial to Amritsir. It has already reaped similar advantages from the new road made by desire of our Government through a Hill principality beyond the Setledge, which has brought the Shawl wool, among other commodities, to this emporium on the plains, by an easier and quicker route from the annual Fair at Busahir.

Merchandise is conveyed between Amritsir and Bombay, which is already the Sea-port of these regions, by a long land journey on Camels through Herree ke Petten, Bhelindah, Bhetneer, Nagore, Palee and the Sea-port of Bhownagur. Before the expulsion of the Maharrats and Pindarries from Rajpootana, Merchants had to proceed by a route still more circuitous and inconvenient.

Difficulties and hazardous commerce between distant countries seems every where to become a sort of monopoly. The *Nohria* (Nou Ghuria) or nine houses of Marwaree merchants, have almost the whole Trade of the Punjab and adjoining parts of India in their hands. They likewise carry goods of every description, on terms varying according to circumstances. One of their rates called *Hoonda*, includes all charges whatever from the receipt to the delivery of the article: another called *Beema*, implies payment only for insurance from ordinary accidents.

The principle of life must inhere in commerce like that between Amritsir and Bombay, outlasting the protection of so many Governments and periods of anarchy, which driven from its proper channel, the great River and every high road, after making its way over by-paths and deserts, still subsists in spite of the barbarous policy of ignorant rulers.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 13.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF CASHMERE.

From the Revd. Mr. Wolff's Journal.

16th October 1832.

We Left Dobo Gah and arrived after a day's journey of 12 Korroos or 18 English miles at Cashmere. How sadly disappointed is one in approaching this celebrated city to which city Solomon did fly, as the saying prevails carried in the air by one of the Genie, instead of finding the road covered

with beautiful palaces, one only meets with poor miserable and ruined cottages; instead of finding the beauties of Cashmere so celebrated in the East, one meets with the most ugly, disfigured, half starved, blind, not weeping, but lamentably howling females, dirty and blood running down their faces; the roads covered with beggars, who assure the stranger that the fame of his liberality, and munificence had reached Cashmere many months ago. The Jelim runs in the midst of the City and divides the City into two chief parts, connected together by seven bridges, called Gadal in the Cashmere tongue, one goes from one steet to the other in little boats which are very numerous, for victuals and every necessary thing are brought by boats—but they cannot be compared with the beautiful Gondolas of Venice.—In vain the curious enquirer will find traces of the Garden of Eden, as the great Gottfried von Herder supposes! and what will be more surprising that in vain one will look for large Shawl Shops—or houses where they are manufactured in vain one looks for splendid mosques all in vain! one is not disappointed with the first appearance of Bokhara, tho' not as large as Cashmere, but one is with Cashmere.

Names of the Streets of Cashmere and of the Bridges.

As only few Europeans have seen this town I have taken more pains than I usually do in taking notice of the situation of the town and therefore it may perhaps be agreeable to some to know the names of Streets and the 7 Bridges.

(1) Sheer Kere; here is the place where Sheer Singh the Prince Governor resides, not distinguished by beauty or cleanliness from the rest, for it is not the custom of oriental Princes to improve the streets in which they live.

(2) Kila Akbar—here the Kings of the Dynasty of Jakat of Tamerlane's descend had their Palace which is now totally in ruins.

(3) Kelari Akbar—I counted 52 large Streets which would be too tiresome to put down—I will therefore confine myself to the mentioning of 7 large Bridges which unite the Eastern and Western part of the City together.

Names of the Bridges.

The whole City may contain 250,000 Inhabitants but if the emigration continues only for one year, as it does now, there will not remain 2000 Inhabitants at Cashmere in one year hence! It is enormous:—50,000 have emigrated in less than 3 months.—

On my entering Cashmere the Soldiers who are dressed in the European costume and disciplined presented arms and fifty shots were fired as a salute, one of the Chamberlains informed me that this was a salutation (Salutation) to me by order of the Prince (*shah zadeh*)! a well furnished house was assigned to me and a Guard placed to my room! soon after my arrival Sheer Singh sent to me a present of 700 Rupees by order of Runjit Singh 30 pots of sweet meats, and 6 Bottles of sweet Brandy. I asked the first moment of my arrival for the names of the learned Mullahs there.

Interview with the Prince Governor.

17th October 1832. I was introduced to His Royal Highness Sheer Sing, entering the Palace the Soldiers presented arms, and a Salute was fired as if I was the Governor General of India. His Royal Highness received me in the most familiar manner, asked me to sit at his right hand and put my hands upon his knees. His Room was so much occupied with Glass and Silver Plates and Chandeliers that it appeared to be a large Shop in the Strand or Oxford Street at London. He introduced me to the *Pundits* (learned men) they were *Rajpoots*, their names were Sadram, Roas, Sath, Beyeedar and Ganadar Pundit. They told me Brahma was born of a water lily. The Hindoos have four kinds of rational creatures.

1 men	Angels	I explained to them
2 Rages	Genii	my faith and spoke
3 Deewada and		with them about the
4 Reeksheer		Sin of Idolatry.

His Royal Highness desired me to send to him 4 things from India; 1st a Persian New Testament; 2nd an English and French Teacher for he has already made a commencement of French with Messieurs Allard and Ventura and His Royal Highness knows to write his name in French, and Signs his Orders in French; 3rd an English Cook (4) a person who keeps the Plates and spoons in order according to the English Manner.—He showed to me a fine manuscript containing the History of Cashmere written by Khojah Muhammed Ahsem He told me that he was very anxious to see Calcutta and the Lord Sahib and Lady Sahibi e Lord and Lady William Bentinck.—*Ibid*.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Received Overland.)

JANUARY 19.

Cobbett's *Register* contains the following account of the motives which have led him to prosecute the Journals for calling him an "Uncertified Bankrupt," with some curious particulars relative to his certificate, which show that the doughty radical was not without interest at Court, though the certainly had no friend there:—"For thirty long years I have despised the calumnies of the press. There is hardly an offence, moral or legal, of which the conductors of that press have not falsely accused me, and some of those calumnies have appeared under the actual signature of peers, and of clergymen of the church of England. It was, however, my own character only which was concerned; and, as I knew that every soul who had any personal knowledge of me, and that all my readers, would treat these calumnies as wicked falsehoods, I scorned a resort to any means of protection, other than that given me by my conduct and character themselves.—But now the case is altered; now I belong to the people of *Oldham*; now I have their honour and their interest committed to my charge; it is as their representative that I am now calumniated, and I must take care that wicked efforts made use of to prevent me from discharging my sacred duty towards them with effect, be not suffered to pass with impunity. It is their member of Parliament who is now calumniated; and it is in their name, as well as in my own, that I now demand justice on the calumniators.—With regard to the acts, they are as follow. It is notorious, that I was driven to America with my family, and stripped of my all (which was at a sale), by the dungeon-bill and the gag-bill of 1817; and I now inform you, that the bankruptcy took

place at the suggestion of my generous friends, Mr. Timothy Brown and Mr. Samuel Tipper, and of my beloved and kindest of friends, the late Mr. George Rogers, of Southampton, who were almost the only creditors to any amount; that these gentlemen carried on the whole thing in their own manner; that the Commissioners at Guildhall showed a great deal of just feeling upon the subject, putting not a single question to me, and keeping me only a few minutes, merely to comply with the forms of the law; that my certificate was given me almost immediately, and without my asking for it; and that (a thing which I ought to have mentioned long ago, but which I never did), when I went to get my certificate signed by the Lord Chancellor, his Secretary (in an outer room) told me that I was too late; and that I must wait till the next term or next seal, or something. Whereupon I wrote my name upon a bit of paper, and begged him to have the goodness to take that in to the Lord Chancellor, and tell him that I was there with my certificate to be signed. He told me that it was of no use; for that it was a thing that was never done. At last, however, he took the bit of paper and carried it in; and he came out again directly, smiling, and said, 'My Lord says he will do it.' He then took it in, and brought it out again with (in nice little neat letters) the word "Eldon," written at the bottom of it! This took place on the 28th November, 1820; and the commission issued on the 15th July, in the same year: so that I had my certificate, actually signed by the Lord Chancellor, in one hundred and thirty-six days after the issuing of the Commission; and, as the certificate was gazetted on the 4th November, it was but one hundred and twelve days from the issuing of the commission. My friends, the creditors, who had done all the rest themselves, not only sent their attorney with the certificate but with a nice little tin-case to put it in, in which case it has been from that day to this."—(British Traveller.)

The following explains what Repeal of the Union means:—*Projects of the Separatists*—First, To organise a band of Volunteers, commencing unarmed, and then to be armed.—Secondly, To carry a Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland.—Thirdly, To pay but twenty-seven millions out of the eight hundred millions of the whole Imperial Debt.—Fourthly, To impose protecting duties on imported commodities, in order to preserve our exports to England untaxed, and to consolidate our relations with that country.—Fifthly, To reconstruct anew the two Houses of Legislature, from a plan to be submitted to, and approved of, by the armed Volunteers.—Sixthly, To aid the Irish Parliament in their discussions, by a detachment of the aforesaid corps who are to guard the deliberative assembly from committing any indiscretion.—Seventhly, To promote that union of thinking necessary to the stability of all commonwealths, by denouncing, and then punishing in a salutary way, all contumacious and refractory persons who may be guilty of the high crime of forming opinions independently.—Eighthly, To act on all questions of peace and war as if England had no existence.—Ninthly, To confiscate all the property belonging to those persons absentees—who are more properly designated aliens—and apply the same in proportions for the benefit of the actors in obtaining national independence.—Tenthly, To make all English, Scotch, and Welch, aliens in Ireland.—(Dublin Times.)

JANUARY 25.

Some friends of Russian despotism, who labour to palliate the enormous oppression and cruelties practised against the heroic but unfortunate Poles, have even gone the length of denying that the restoration of the Russian yoke in the Polish provinces has been signified by the confiscation of private property. We recommend to the notice of such persons an advertisement in the *Times* of this day, dated Kiev, November last, in which they will find their virtuous prejudices removed. They may even have the satisfaction of purchasing a confiscated village, and hundreds of confiscated serfs themselves, if they can be reconciled to a Cossack and a knout government. We subjoin an extract from the advertisement we refer to; it is a curious and a melancholy document:—

NOTIFICATION.—By the authority of the Imperial Russian Government, and by order of Field-Marshal Count Sacken, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army, there have been confiscated the following estates, situate in the Government of Kiev, and belonging to insurgents:—To the Monastery of Ovutch, belonging to the Monks of the Basilican Order, in the district of Radomisl, the following villages—Old Chepelitzi, with 167 husbandmen; New Chepelitzi, with 192; Kocharowka, with 62; Benjowka, with 86; Tschistogolowka, with 175; Denisovitchi, with 102; Rudki, with 42; Rudnia Sachonia, with 28; together 854.—To the Counts Germain and Joseph Potochi, in the district of Machnow, in the burgh of Belilowka, 368 peasants; in the villages of Pikowce, 37; Derganowka, 292; Sestrenowka, 402; Rastawizi, 48; Kouravka, 219; Socinia, 69; Radzivilowka, 68; total 1,503.—To Valerian Wachsmann, district of Zvenigorod, in the village of Vitasewka, 20 peasants.—To Balthazar Bieleosoukny, district of Radomisl, in the village of New Stawisch, 16 peasants.—To Onuphre Galetzi, district of Radomisl, in the village of Krapiva, 45 peasants.—To Charles Svetsky, district of Ouman, in the villages of Svinarka, Talaleevka (to be, however, divided with his brother Edward), 456 peasants.—To Count Vraditski, district of Zvenigorod, in the village of Scharulich, 228; of Berginka, 281; Kout, 200; of Antonowka, 148, of 395, and 33 servants; together, 1,280.—To the Lieutenant-Colonel Chinanski, in-law, Ignace and Joseph Fasinski, in the village of Skwir, in the village of Little Bieleosoukny, 16 peasants.—To Michael Groudinski, Machnow, in the village of Kikitto, 120 peasants.

JANUARY 26.

The *Newcastle Journal* contains the following:—"On Tuesday a public breakfast was given by Mr. Pearce, the Quaker M. P., to the Members of his different Committees, at Darlington. About 300 gentlemen and yeomen were present. On the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Pearce rose, and delivered a very long and animated address, from which we select the passages which relate to the peculiar situation in which the Hon. Member is placed by his refusal to take the oaths. The Hon. Member first read a letter from Mr. Cuthbert Rippon, regretting his absence on account of indisposition, arising from *election colds*, a complaint we never before heard of, and containing the following passage:—"I remember that, within three weeks, we must be found in the House of Commons. There I will congratulate you as a sitting Member, or raise my humble voice in assertion of your rights. It would be an event of the deepest regret if I were prevented from taking part in any discussion that might possibly arise. I have enjoyed the good fortune to propose you. I hope to be permitted to give my aid, if necessary, for securing you a seat in the national assembly." The Hon. Gentleman then said:—"With regard to his own prospects, as the question connected with him had assumed some political notoriety, he was anxious to state to them the situation in which he apprehended he was placed, under the peculiar circumstances of his case. Having declined, on pure and conscientious grounds, to be sworn, on any occasion whatsoever, he should present himself to the Lord High Steward, as the first officer in the King's authority, and there tender, not his oath, but the pledge that the Act of Parliament required, that he would be faithful to his King and country. (Loud cheers.) His hearers were aware of the manner in which the question had been noticed in the public prints—that, already, the lawyers had been at work upon it (A laugh.) There appeared to be great confidence on both sides. But he had something more than an Act of Parliament to rely upon. He rested his confidence upon the electors of South Durham. (Loud cheers.) A paragraph had appeared in the public journals, stating that he had written to Lord Brougham, on the subject of taking his seat; but the statement that he or any of his friends had done so, was utterly void of foundation. (Cheers and laughter.) [Where is the jest?] He believed; however, the fact of his return had been mentioned to Lord Brougham, by a member of the Society of Friends, who had asked his Lordship what they would do with him?—to whom his Lordship replied, "Oh, I know all about it; let him come, he's a right one." (Loud cheers and laughter.) Whether he meant, by 'a right one,' that he would bear all the jeers, and buffets, and sarcasms, which the late Speaker of the House of Commons had said, in passing through the town of Darlington, he must be prepared to expect; or, if he were sent back, that he would bear his rejection with patience and resignation, he knew not; but of this at least, he could assure his constituents, that he hoped he would never be found to abandon his duty to them. (Loud cheers.) Having thus given the curious and almost unintelligible remark of the Lord Chancellor, he proceeded to inform the company that he was not forgot by Government in their official invitations. That, he said, might be only a compliment; but he thought it threw some light on the case; for it would be something new, to say the least of it, to invite a man, who had been returned by some thousands of his countrymen, to the House of Commons, and then, when he reached it, to tell him he had no business there. (Cheers and laughter.)" (Spectator.)

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday, the Solicitor-General moved that Henry Colburn the bookseller and others, late of Burlington-street, be brought up to receive the judgement of the Court for a libel on the Duchess of Richmond. The learned counsel stated, that the libel appeared in the *Court Journal*, of which they were proprietors and publishers, in the following words:—"Rumours of a very painful nature, and it is to be feared but too well founded, are in circulation relative to an alleged elopement of a lady of high rank and distinguished beauty, the wife of a Cabinet Minister, with a Captain in the army." Affidavits stated that this paragraph was understood to point to the Duchess of Richmond, but that lady and the Duke had always lived together in uninterrupted harmony, and there was no foundation for the paragraph mentioned. The learned Counsel then went on to state that the Duke and Duchess of Richmond had no alternative but to bring the defendants before the Court, as the contradiction which afterwards appeared, in the *Court Journal* would have been supposed to be the result of some shameful compromise.—The affidavit of Colburn was then read, which stated that he was the proprietor of the *Court Journal*, but that the libel was asserted therein entirely without his knowledge; and that if it had been submitted to him before publication, it would never have been admitted. That in the next number a paragraph appeared contradicting the previous one and expressing regret that it had appeared, and that the editor, under whose superintendence the paragraph had appeared, had been dismissed, and another appointed in his place.—Sir J. Scarlett addressed their Lordships on the part of the defendants. He said that it was evident from the affidavits of Mr. Colburn, that there was no malice on his part towards the noble individuals who had been said to be libelled, and submitted that the paragraph itself was so wholly vague and so very uncertain, that it could not have been understood but by those who had themselves heard the rumours applied to the individuals in question. Mr. Justice Littledale then gave the sentence of the Court, that

Henry Colburn pay a fine of £100 to the King, and the other defendants £5 each.—W. Shackell, T. Arrowsmith, and E. Shackell, proprietors and publishers of the *John Bull* newspaper, were then brought before the Court to receive judgment for a libel similar to the above on the same parties. The affidavits of the defendants admitting the paragraph inserted in consequence of that in the *Court Journal*, stating their great concern that it had appeared, and that a contradiction was inserted immediately afterwards—having been read, the Solicitor-General addressed the Court in support of the criminal information, and Mr. Platt in mitigation. W. Shackell and T. Arrowsmith, as proprietors, were fined £50 each; and E. Shackell, the publisher, £5, (Globe.)

JANUARY 29.

As Parliament—and such a Parliament—is to meet in eight-and-forty hours, we think we may, not disadvantageously, give our readers an extract from a Jamaica newspaper, which will show how, in that select but zealous body, the House of Assembly, they proceed to "make a House." Whether the Speaker of our new House will deign to take a hint from the Jamaica Parliament, we cannot pretend to surmise; but the thing is droll enough in itself to make one smile, if we may venture to take so great a liberty with a representative body so truly independent.—Proceedings in the House of Assembly, Thursday, November 7, 1832. In consequence of there not being a House! Mr. Beaumont moved that the Speaker be requested to take the Chair, and that the Sergeant at Arms be dispatched to the Race Course to take into custody all absent and sporting Members; the motion was agreed to, and the Sergeant accordingly took his departure. About four o'clock, a sufficient number of Members to form a House entered. The Speaker immediately took the Chair, and business was proceeded with. To an unaccustomed ear it certainly sounds odd that, in consequence of there not being a House, a Member should get the Speaker into the Chair and make a motion. The following are details the sensation created on the Race Course:—"The Course was again much crowded—there could not have been less than 150 equipages of one description or other. His excellency and Countess, and their suite, with Sir Willoughby Cotton, seemed to take particular interest in the amusements of the evening. When the first race had been run, a certain gentleman made his appearance on the Course, and very politely requested several gentlemen to attend upon him to the Hon. House of Assembly, first telling them that he had the commands of the Speaker to direct them to do so. When he made his appearance, the negroes cried out 'My Gorra, my Gorra the Bishop da come for see race—him no come, but him see Cabena here, him come too.' His cocked hat and sword soon set the matter at rest, when it was observed he spoke to none but Members of the Assembly. An Hon. Member from Portland, expecting that the Sergeant would obstruct him, descended from his chaise, but the keen eye of the member caught him, and although forty yards distant and a great noise at the same time, he made himself sufficiently heard so as to induce the Hon. Gentleman again to ascend his chaise and go to the House." This is altogether new, and may not be uninteresting.—(John Bull.)

FEBRUARY 1.

The following note from the President of the Germanic Diet, lately presented to the French Plenipotentiary, which we are enabled to communicate exclusively, we believe, is remarkable for the quiet, contemptuous, and sarcastic tone, with which the French and English Cabinets, and their famous Treaty of 15th November, 1831, are alluded to and sneered at. Lord Palmerston must have enjoyed it vastly, for his Lordship and ourselves are, we think, the only persons in this country in the secret of it up to this moment. The note of the 23d of Dec. was a remonstrance against the violation of the territory of Luxembourg by the French, whose sent their artillery across it to Antwerp:

"NOTE OF THE GERMANIC DIET TO THE FRENCH MINISTER AT FRANKFORT.

"The Germanic Diet has learned with much satisfaction from the answer of His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, Baron Alleye de Cypre, of the 2d of this month, that the French Government has the desire to conform, as far as depends upon itself, all its resolutions and measures to the position and desires of its allies. The Diet consequently hopes that similar acts to those mentioned in the note of the undersigned, of the 23d of last month, will not occur in future; the more so as the Diet is obliged by fundamental laws to protect all its members, and to insure to them the inviolability of their territory, the performance of which duty it cannot possibly stand excused by any treaty concluded between Foreign powers, consequently not even by that of the 15th of November, 1831, and that it must reserve to itself the right of fulfilling the engagements arising from this state of things, until the legitimate possession shall have experienced changes by treaties, eventually ratified by itself. The undersigned, etc.

"Frankfort, Jan. 17. "Count de MUNCH BELLINGHAUSEN."—(GUARDIAN.)

PARIS, JANUARY 21.

The *National* has the following:—"By the King's command, the hand of the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, eldest daughter of the Archduke Charles, who is now in her seventeenth year, has been demanded for the Duke of Orleans. In the diplomatic circles different versions are given of the answer sent by the Court of Vienna to his Majesty's demand. It is thought that this Court attaches certain conditions to its consent. It would be a singular destiny if the House of Austria should give to France three consecutive sovereigns, of which two, Marie Antoinette and Marie Louise have already their place in history." The same journal states that the Ger-

manic Diet has positively refused the union of the Duchy of Luxembourg with Belgium; and adds, that such refusal was to be expected from the manner in which the overtures of the French Government had been received at Frankfort.

We take the following from the *Helvétie*, a Swiss journal:—"On the 8th December last, M. de Perrot, Mayor of Neuchâtel and President of the Criminal Court of that town, went to the prisoners confined for political offences, and communicated to them the commutations of their sentences, granted by the King of Prussia. The Magistrate at the same time tendered to them the following oath:—"I will not seek to avenge myself upon the persons of my judges, nor continue to bear malice against any person whomsoever. I will faithfully keep my prison, and not make any attempt to escape during the period of my detention." This oath was taken by all of them except Dubois, who was under sentence of death, which was commuted to hard labour for life. This refusal was repeated a second time, upon which, by order of the Mayor, Dubois was bound hand and foot, and thrown into the *Cage*, which has been formed upon the model of that invented by Cardinal de la Balue, under the orders of Louis XI., being only five feet square, so that the poor wretch confined can neither all, stand, nor lie down, but must remain crouched upon the straw, if even this indulgence is afforded him. The cage is constructed of oaken planks, and receives only a slight glimmering of light, except when the outer door of the tower, in which it is placed is opened. In summer, the miserable being may endure this horrible punishment for a time, but in winter it is utterly insupportable. The unfortunate Dubois was destined to remain fifteen days receiving no other nourishment than bread and water. At the end of 48 hours, however, he was found by the gaoler in the condition of a man frozen to death—his senses were gone, his blood no longer circulated, and his limbs were stiff. The man, overcome by this frightful scene, ran and brought him some hot food and warm covering, and then proceeded to the Mayor to report the circumstances. Upon this, Dubois was removed back to his former place of confinement, and, when somewhat restored, the objectionable oath was again tendered to him, and, overcome by the torture he had endured, he at last consented to take it."

JANUARY 26.

The *National* has the following:—"For some time past, the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna have closely watched the affairs of the East, so as to be prepared for every event. The French and English Governments, almost entirely engaged by internal struggles and the Belgium question, appeared less attentive to the issue of the conflict between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, as they considered the danger remote and their interests not directly compromised. The Court of St. Petersburg, however, came to an understanding with the Emperor of Austria, and the principal object of the Emperor of Austria was to concert a declaration to be made jointly in regard to the measures to be adopted by the Powers in the present critical situation of Turkey. Such a declaration was agreed upon, and at the necessary ratifications sent by M. de Tatitcheff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Pozzo di Borgo, who, at the same time received orders to proceed to London, to communicate this document to the British Cabinet. In the meanwhile, the measure which the two Powers were going to adopt had transpired. Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston then determined to prevent it, by drawing up, in the name of France and England, a declaration according to the view which their respective governments took of the Turkish question. This declaration, dated Dec. 14, was immediately forwarded to Baron de Wessenberg, the Austrian Minister, in order to induce his Court to accede to it. This Minister immediately declared that he had no instructions on the subject. It was in the midst of these communications that Count Pozzo di Borgo arrived at London, with the declaration of the two Imperial Courts, which he then delivered to the English Ministry.—The principle of the *statu quo*, and the preservation of the Turkish empire, appears hitherto to have been generally admitted by the Great Powers, as being essential to European policy; with this exception, however, that Russia claims of the Porte, as an indemnity for pretensions relinquished since the Treaty of Adrianople, the full and entire possession of Wallachia and Moldavia, over which she has hitherto exercised only a sort of *suzeraineté*. It appears certain that up to the present moment, the English Cabinet has not decided upon any definitive measure with respect to the affairs of the East, but that it will wait the result of events. Our Ministry, in the meanwhile has sent orders to Toulon, to fit out eight ships of the line; but Russia, more anxious to act, and heedless of the resolutions of France and England, has already sent off a fleet from Sebastopol of the Dardanelles."

THE MORNING POST.

The Members of the Cabinet are, with but few exceptions, individuals whose abilities we despise, whose honesty we dispute, who never trusted each other, whom the people have ceased to trust; to whom events have given an importance which their own incapacity is rapidly taking away. But we find every where a sorrowful conviction that the salvation of England from the perils into which these men have guided her, depends upon the future course which these men are about to pursue. The elections have done what it was intended by the framers of the Reform Act they should do. They have for a season destroyed the political

strength of the united and consistent party by which that Act was opposed, and they have elevated into temporary supremacy the various and discordant factions by which that Act was supported. The Conservatives, strong as they are throughout the country in their rank, their intelligence, their property, and even in their numbers, are in the House of Commons powerless, except as their alliance may give the victory to one or other of the parties into which their adversaries will shortly be divided. The innovators, so long as they remain banded under a common standard, so long as the timid do not shrink nor the scrupulous hesitate, are omnipotent to do mischief; England has delivered into their hands whatever she valued or venerated in old time—the integrity of her law and the sanctity of her religion, her Peer's coronet and her King's crown. This is the first result of the adoption of the Reform Act. A second succeeds which its framers never desired, but which its enemies early foretold. The innovators have already ceased to be thus united. There are among them sects and schisms as countless as the stars of the firmament or the sands of the sea, the falsehoods of O'Connell or the protocols of Lord Palmerston. Some talk of a final measure; others see but the small end of the wedge; one pronounces our Reform complete, another whispers, our Revolution is hardly begun, the Whig is satisfied with a septennial visit to the hustings from the fifty-pound tenant; the Radical will not be happy till he shall see the sooty hand of his chimney-sweeper thrust annually into the balloting-box. Not only in our amended representation is amendment proposed, but in every institution which belongs to Church or State, changes more or less violent are daily agitated. The fiercer philosopher would tear the gown from the pastor's shoulders; the feeble would only pluck the mitre from the Bishop's head; the sturdier rebel would trample on his Sovereign's diadem; the more moderate would content himself with the appropriation of two or three of the gems with which it is adorned. Amidst this conflict of vague and dissonant opinions, as the hold which prescription had over the minds of men becomes more and more relaxed, the voice of the avowed revolutionist becomes louder, and the declared robber withdraws the mask from his face. "Who," said one of the most powerful advocates of the Reform Bill in March, 1831, "who wants to turn the Nobility out of the House of Lords? Here and there a crazy Radical whom the boys point at as he walks along." Two years have passed since this expression was received with enthusiastic applause by the regenerators of the Constitution; and the benches from which clamorous approbation was expressed have since echoed with yet louder execration, when Lord Ebrington moved the famous resolution, "that the House have not for some time past been a fit and proper assembly."

THE EXAMINER.

The effect of public opinion is strongly indicated in the gradual abolition of the "finality of the Reform Bill." The doctrine has been dwindling away in every exposition till nothing remains of its name. Lord Althorp, flushed with the success of the elections, and Mr. Stanley, who, no stimulus to his natural insolence, assumed the controul of the Legislature, and pronounced the decree against improvement. We lately read a pleasant anecdote of a German traveller, who, standing at the springs of the Danube, thought he could hold the river in the hollow of his hand; and, as he dammed the rill, cried out in an ecstasy of conceit at his imagined power of mischief, "What will they think of it a Vienna?" Lord Althorp, Mr. Stanley, and their colleagues, were about as able to stop the current of improvement as the German student was to arrest the flow of the Danube; but nevertheless the purpose and the wisdom so signalled were not of the sort people would choose to have at well-springs of Legislation, and a general burst of dissatisfaction was the

consequence. It was soon clear that the "finality" was not maintainable. Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley had spoken so nearly contemporaneously, that the one had no opportunity of profiting by the public judgment on the escape of the other—they went neck and neck into the same slough. Mr. Thomson followed, and endeavoured to shift and improve the ground. He gave up the "finality," only argued for the expediency of putting the cart before the horse, inasmuch as the movement of the cart is the thing desired—or (dropping metaphor) of taking things economical or administrative reforms before the constitutional reforms. They are sure to command the others), because, forsooth, the economical reforms are the objects for which constitutional reform is sought, as the cart is the thing for the advancement of which the horse is sought, though for that reason (we submit) men do not usually put the cart before him. What should we think of John Thomson, waggoner, who argued, "The waggon with the goods is what is wanted at Exeter, and not the cattle, so dang it, the waggon shall be put first, and the cattle shall stand behind it." But, happily for the business of the world, there is no such reasoning in any province of labour as in politics. However, allowing for this fault as to the points of expediency, Mr. Poulett Thomson's doctrine was a vast improvement on Lord Althorp's, and doubtless denoted the retraction compelled by the censure of public opinion. Lastly, we have the exposition of Sir John Cam Hobhouse at a meeting of his electors. The finality is here cut very short. With all gravity it is announced that perpetuity is not in humanity—that it is not in the nature of any thing mundane to last for ever; and a fair trial is the modest request. Lord Althorp, who thought that reason must give way to the leader of four hundred members, insisted on both terms, and asserted that the measure was final and on trial. Sir John, having profited by the exercise of public opinion on the errors of his colleague, is more moderate in his propositions. He harps on the trial of the Reform Bill—let the experiment be made, he argues, and defect proved, before change is sought. The trial of the electoral process has been had, we answer, and the demonstration of the vice pertaining to it is as complete as it would be after twenty general elections. The same causes must produce the same effects. So long as the suffrage of the poor or the dependent is unprotected, the tyrannies or seductions of the rich to obtain it will continue to be practised. Our experience of these effects is amply sufficient, and the repetition of the iniquities will add nothing to it, though they will add much to the amount of suffering and immortality. What has been seen at all future elections will be the same.

through this un-English institution. I object to a police because it will be a shield to timidity, and because it will be no shield at all. A hundred and forty thieves were turned off last spring by the new drop. Of all the stupendous measures which human ingenuity ever devised, I do not think it possible to point out one which, in reference to its principles or mechanism, has turned out so completely conformable to all the hopes of its friends as that gallows. We have now a prospect of a state of pure honesty, in which bracelets of good may be suspended on the hedge-rows. The execution may not be final, for nothing in humanity can be final; but it would be wrong to rush into any new experiment now the old experiment of hanging has been found to fail. Pray, therefore renounce all absurd thoughts of the protection of a police, and mayhap the robbers will not knock you down and rob you the next time you go home."—*Examiner*, January 19.

THE PEERAGE.

JANUARY 22.

Lord Grey has been graciously pleased to have another touch at the Peerage—and in a manner more extraordinary and more openly in defiance of what—before the Reform Bill passed—the poor ignorant and oppressed people would have thought the usual constitutional practice of a British Government, than even his Lordship's friends were prepared for. Mr. Western, a veteran Whig, stands for a division of the county of Essex, on the most liberally Radical principles—the county rejects him—he is beaten; the voice of the people—not the electors of a close borough—not the members of a corporation—but the electors of a county, opened by the Reform Bill, to a vast number of new constituents—reject him; they elect two Conservatives, and reject this Mr. Western. What does Lord Grey say?—"So, you—the people—won't have Mr. Western in Parliament; but I'll show you the difference, people; what do I care for your votes, or your likings or dislikes; reject him if you please—I say he shall be in Parliament, in spite of you: you have thrown him out of the House of Commons—1-1, individual 1—will put him in the House of Lords, where he shall laugh at you—chuckle at your obstinate display of independence, and not only have a seat, but a title and a coronet—and be made a greater man than you grovellers ever could have made him." The elevation of the Marquis of Stafford to a Dukedom, is little in itself, but curious, when put in comparison with the professions of the present Government, to which we shall shortly refer. But the rapid exaltation of the Marquis of Cleveland to the Dukedom, and that—(for there are little wheels within the great ones) simultaneously with that of Lord Stafford, is, as the Dominie would say—"prodigious!" To those who are versed in the intricacies of the late Northamptonshire election, this is not an answer so surprising; but we shall be able to surprise you, if you are not aware of the following fact:—During the contest, Mr. Cartwright stated on the hustings, that many borough proprietors were disinterested as people might imagine, at the reports which had reached him were correct; "Lord Cleveland, for instance," said Mr. Cartwright, "I have heard, is to be rewarded with a Dukedom." The next day but one, Mr. Cartwright received a letter from Lord Cleveland, denying, in the most positive terms, that there was the slightest foundation for the report; and that he never had any understanding or promise of the sort, and desiring Mr. Cartwright to deny it on the hustings. Upon the faith of this letter, Mr. Cartwright did deny the report on the hustings, and three weeks or a month after, Lord Cleveland gets his Dukedom. The present Government, it will be remembered, is the one which professes to carry itself on without patronage, and to reward only public service. With respect to the Dukedoms, there are, however, two consolations—One, with respect to the Dukedom of Cleveland, that it will devolve upon an excellent Conservative, Lord Darlington, M. P. for Shropshire; and the other, as relates to the Dukedom of Sutherland, where, although the congratulation cannot be so direct, yet to see any thing which advances the distinction of a family of which Lord Frances Leveson Gower is a member, must be gratifying in the highest degree to every Conservative who duly appreciates the merits of that able and constitutional young nobleman. As regards the *Papas*, we must repeat that the bargain is the strongest case of job which ever disgraced a Minister either before or after the days of Walpole. We hear—and on no slight grounds—that a similar insult is to be offered to the Scotch Electoral Peers, as has already been cast upon the electors of Essex, and that the Marquis of Queensberry, who has been rejected by their voices, is to be called to the House of Lords by Lord Grey, with an English Barony.—*John Bull*, Jan. 22.

THE BALLOT.

The announcement of an article on the Ballot in the *Edinburgh Review* excited considerable interest, as it has been very generally rumoured that the late elections let some new lights upon this subject into the mind of Lord Brougham (by whom the article in question is generally understood to have been written), and it was supposed that these new lights would fall upon the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*—all there, however, is pitch dark. This is the old story—When the Devil was sick, the Devil a saint would be; But when the Devil got well, the Devil a saint was he. When the Whigs were in doubt and fear of the elections—when intimidation turned Mr. Duncombe out of Hertford, and made Lord John Russell quake in Devonshire—they clearly saw the necessity for clapping an extinguisher on influences, and blustered prodigiously of the Ballot. But the result which gave them so

large a majority reconciled them to the existing system, and they find no fault with the bridge which has carried them safe over. Secret voting would have been vehemently advocated in the *Edinburgh*, if the Tories had mustered a strong minority. The question has probably been decided in the noble and learned writer's mind by the simple process of casting up the votes for and against the Ministry. Indeed, it is with men of this sort merely a question of arithmetic—if unprotected voting gives so many, the Ballot, forsooth, is not advisable. The objections of the Reviewer are, for the most part, familiar, and not presented with any improved plausibility. The few which are new, show the sharp shifts of the disputants for pretences of any speciousness. Take for an instance of childishness the argument, that the county elector's vote must be discovered in the Ballot:—"From the calculations of the canvasser, who, now that the polling goes on in several places at once, are enabled to check the hourly returns from each booth with their canvass-books,—and, especially if they have a note from the poll-clerks of who came up during that hour—to tell pretty accurately whether promises have been kept or broken."—The answer of course is, that the canvassers will be prevented from checking the hourly returns, or the returns will not be hourly, and the poll-clerks will not be allowed to give notes of "who came up during the hour." When the Ballot is instituted it will have its suitable machinery. But how hard driven for arguments must be its opponents, when such a puerile objection as we have quoted is put in the very front of the battle. The noble and learned Reviewer repeats the oft-refuted assertion, that electors may publish their votes; and the brilliant thought strikes him, that they may go to poll with the candidate's name in their hats. No matter there is yet large room for the doubt, whether the name in the hat goes into the ballot urn. The elector, breaking the established rule of silence respecting the vote, and thus raising a presumption against his trustworthiness, may declare that he voted for A or B, but who will believe him? The party only for him whom he says he did not vote. The Reviewer contends that the man who votes avowedly under compulsion against his conscience at the open poll, is in a better moral condition than he who, in the Ballot, votes according to his conscience, and against his professions. According to the same course of reasoning, Gil Blas, in the power of the banditti, was more demoralized by pretending fellowship, shamming choleric for his escape, and looking one way while he fired his carbine the other, than if he had avowedly performed unwilling service, taken excellent aim at travellers, and continued robbing and murdering on compulsion to the day of his death. But whatever might be the state of Gil Blas' morals in these two cases, there can be no doubt as to which was the better for the travellers—the public. No compulsion of Gil Blas would have reconciled the traveller to receiving a well-directed shot from his carbine; and it was by deceiving the thieves that he got himself in the place which would otherwise have been occupied by a sincere bravo, and had the opportunity of throwing away his fire. In all the questions of intimidation and bribery, the dictators stand in the relation of the thieves. We have so far dealt with the Reviewer's position according to his own terms; but it is not, we believe, the common case, that the compelled voter deceives no one, as he acts avowedly under control. The confession of subserviency is galling to pride, and men will generally wear opinions which correspond with their actions, and give a colour of choice to them. For this reason we have always reckoned among the virtues of the Ballot, its dissipation of the fictitious opinion which to a great extent, must arise from the sway of the foul influences in the system of unprotected voting. To this is referable the over estimate of the Tory power, which seemed much greater than it has proved, because persons in states of dependence thought it prudent to pretend the ruling opinions. After the institution of the Ballot, the false appearances would for some time continue, but they would steadily be decreasing with the disappointment of the dictator, and his relinquishment of the unavailing arts. To this consequence, the Reviewer never adverts. He exaggerates the venacious effects upon the voter of the dictator's eagerness to learn opinions; but he never glances at the much greater trouble of carrying on the spy system, and the discouragement of mistakes, uncertainties, and disappointments. If half a hundred electors can be materially troubled by a great man's tale-bearers, employed to pry into opinions, we may be sure the great man will be fifty times as much troubled by the reports of the fifty operations. The Reviewer adopts the doctrine of the responsibility of the electoral body to the non-electoral masses, and only with the effect of arguing for an extension of the suffrage. He says, if by secret votes, the feelings and opinions of non-electors may be set at naught, and the choice made without their sympathy or approval, no one can doubt their right to demand an instant extension of the franchise. By unprotected votes, the feelings and opinions of the electors are set at naught, and the choice made without their approval; and thus, according to the Lord Chancellor, the franchise of the final measure should be instantly extended. With regard to bribery, the Reviewer apprehends that the Ballot will introduce a practise of making payment depend on election, and thus convert every bribed voter into a zealous partisan. Supposing this could be done with such effect, what prevents it in the existing system? It would be at least as available now as under the Ballot. But in the Ballot, men would hedge (to borrow a word

from the turf) between their wishes and their avarice. Many would strike bargains with one or both sides, and vote for the man they preferred. If he win, they have that satisfaction; if he lose, they console themselves with the bribe; and mark that the corrupter has the discouragement of paying more rogues than are necessary to his purpose, and the vexation of knowing that he is paying those false, together with those true to him. If, in the opinion of bribers, mischief be not, as Jonathan Wild says it is, too precious a thing to be wasted, yet surely money is.—(*Examiner*, January 30.)

THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN.—Christmas is, as usual, celebrated by the production of a comic pantomime, the well-known tale of *Puss in Boots* forms the subject of the present pantomime at this Theatre. The scenery, painted by the Messrs. Grieves, and displaying as it does in every point the greatest excellence, admirably sustains, though it could scarcely increase, their already deservedly high reputation, the pantomime is worth going to see were it only for the sake of the scenery; but in other respects it is the best that has appeared at this Theatre for several years past. The story is preserved with sufficient exactness; we have the Miller's three sons, his unjust will, by which he leaves the eldest his house and mill, and the youngest his favourite cat. Miss Poole plays the youngest son and a Master William Mitchinson, who appears here for the first time, makes a successful debut as the cat. We doubt whether any actor has been more fortunate in his first venture for the public applause than this extremely youthful artist. By the assistance of a fairy, and in his character of the Marquis de Carabas, the miller's boy triumphs over the chief of the Longheads and Nobodies, and having entangled him in the character of a lion, has him eaten up by his cat when he assumes the form of a mouse. Then the transformations take place. Harlequin, Columbine, Pantaloon, and two Clowns, run through the usual round of dancing, tumbling, kicking, and being kicked. Some of the tricks and transformations are clever, and all of them are so well put together that they amuse all who have good taste enough to be amused with such lively doings. The first trick that attracted attention was a happy hit at the manufacture of Protocols. The Clown had a patent press which produced 5,000 Protocols a minute. The operation of printing was commenced, and as soon as the scroll had reached the ceiling the machine exploded, and left "not a wreck behind" except the word "smoke." A burlesque of Mr. John Reeves as Cupid, and of Mr. Yates, excited much laughter. It was well done, and certainly a very fair retort in so far as Mr. Yates is concerned. He appeared as a manager in distress, and the mimicry was about as ill natured as his mimicry of M. Laporte. John Reeves' double was extremely good; the peculiarities of the original were well hit out, and no effect was lost from a want of stuffing. A duet between the Clown and the skeleton of a horse's head, which protrudes from a dog's meat cart, had something of a pantomimic point and humour, and was well received.

"Horses must go to the dogs."
For carriages now go by steam."

The scenery was excellent. A view of Herne Bay Pier formed a pleasing picture, and Hungerford New Market was well delineated. "A new Club-house" was a grand pantomimic scene. After the bustle of the harlequinade had been kept up for a sufficient time, "a grand moving panorama, representing a trip to Antwerp in the steam-frigate *Rhadamanthus*," was displayed. The thought was felicitous and the execution altogether masterly. The Downs was the point of departure. Shakspeare Cliff, Dover Castle, and the combined fleet at anchor, were soon passed. Calais then appeared, and the picture drew forth loud and general approbation. It was really beautiful. A view of Gravelines followed, and then of Dunkirk—an excellent painting; and next came the English and French squadron under sail. All this was admirably well done, as was a view of Ostend. The *Talavera* was then exhibited running foul of the Frenchman, but this did not strike us as a very fortunate effort. Last of all came "Antwerp as it appeared from the Scheldt on the springing of the mine at Fort St. Laarent." It was an excellent painting, and naturally excited a very strong and universal interest. The effect of this Diorama was highly satisfactory. For the first night it was well worked; but towards the conclusion there was a degree of haste injurious to effect, which it will be well in future to avoid. Of the actors little need be said. Mr. Barnes was Pantaloon; Mr. Ellar, Harlequin; Messrs. Paulo and T. Mathews were Clowns; and Miss C. Foster was Columbine. Mr. Barnes is the last of an excellent school, and is now the only Pantaloon we have. Mr. Ellar was as neat and as active as heretofore, and the Clowns were passable. Some of the gods called for a song, and Mr. T. Mathews complied with the request. Before doing so he stated that no song was advertised, but that rather than impede the progress of the Pantomime he would attempt one. The concluding scene was extremely gorgeous, and *Puss in Boots* was for repetition amidst applause.

GOSSIP.—It has been computed, that by encrusting a well connected and tolerably interesting lie, in strictest confidence, to two fashionable Galens, in full practice and four determined morning visitors or levee hunters, the story will reach 7,963 individuals in the course of four-and-twenty hours.—the *Court Journal* on the Saturday,—and the *Post* and *Herald* on the following Monday,—the *Constitutionnel* on the Friday ensuing,—the *Allgemeine Zeitung* within ten days,—the *Ispahan Courier* in three weeks,—and the *New York Courier* in five.—the *New Monthly* will chew the end of the anecdote in its lion's mouth;—the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, bolt it without a single wry face.—The *Annual Register* immortalize the record;—and forty years hence, the *Georgian*, or *Guelphian Era*, furnish it up again for the admiration of our grand children.—*Ibid*

The Marquis of Douro, accompanied by Sir R. Wilson, left Antwerp a few days since, for Dunkirk, to pay their respects to the brave Chassé.—*Post*, January 18.

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